BUZINA, V., inzhener.

Fireproofing of serge. Pozh.delo 3 no.1:31 Ja '57.(MLRA 10:4)
(Fireproofing of fabrics)

IL'YASHUK, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUZINA, Z.S.

Impregnation of cotton raincoats with water-repellent compositions.
Trudy NITKHI no.1:66-80 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

L 24105-66

ACC NR: AP6014659 SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/65/010/002/0137/0141

AUTHOR: Pokidova, N. V.; Smertenko, I. I.; Buzina, T. P.

ORG: Laboratory of New Antibiotics and Biologically Active Substances, Department of Microbiology/headed by Active member AMN SSSR, Professor Z. V. Yermol'yeva/, Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Moscow (Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov i biologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv kafedry mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey)

TITLE: Investigations of the effect of purified preparations of basic polypeptides from animal tissues on malignant cells in culture

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 137-141

TOPIC TAGS: polypeptide, amino acid, chromatography, cancer drug

ABSTRACT: The premise that specific polypeptides found in animal tissues take part in the mechanism which governs the reproduction of cells has been experimentally tested. The tests involved the isolation of the polypeptides from the tissues, their purification, the determination of their chemical structure and the properties which determine their biological specificity, and their effect on cells of malignant tumors.[12] The basic polypeptides isolated from animal tissue and human placenta were found to possess strongly expressed cationic properties, due to their high content of amino acids (lysine -- 29 percent, arginine -- 4.5 percent, and histidine -- two percent). A chromotographic method of investigation established also that the

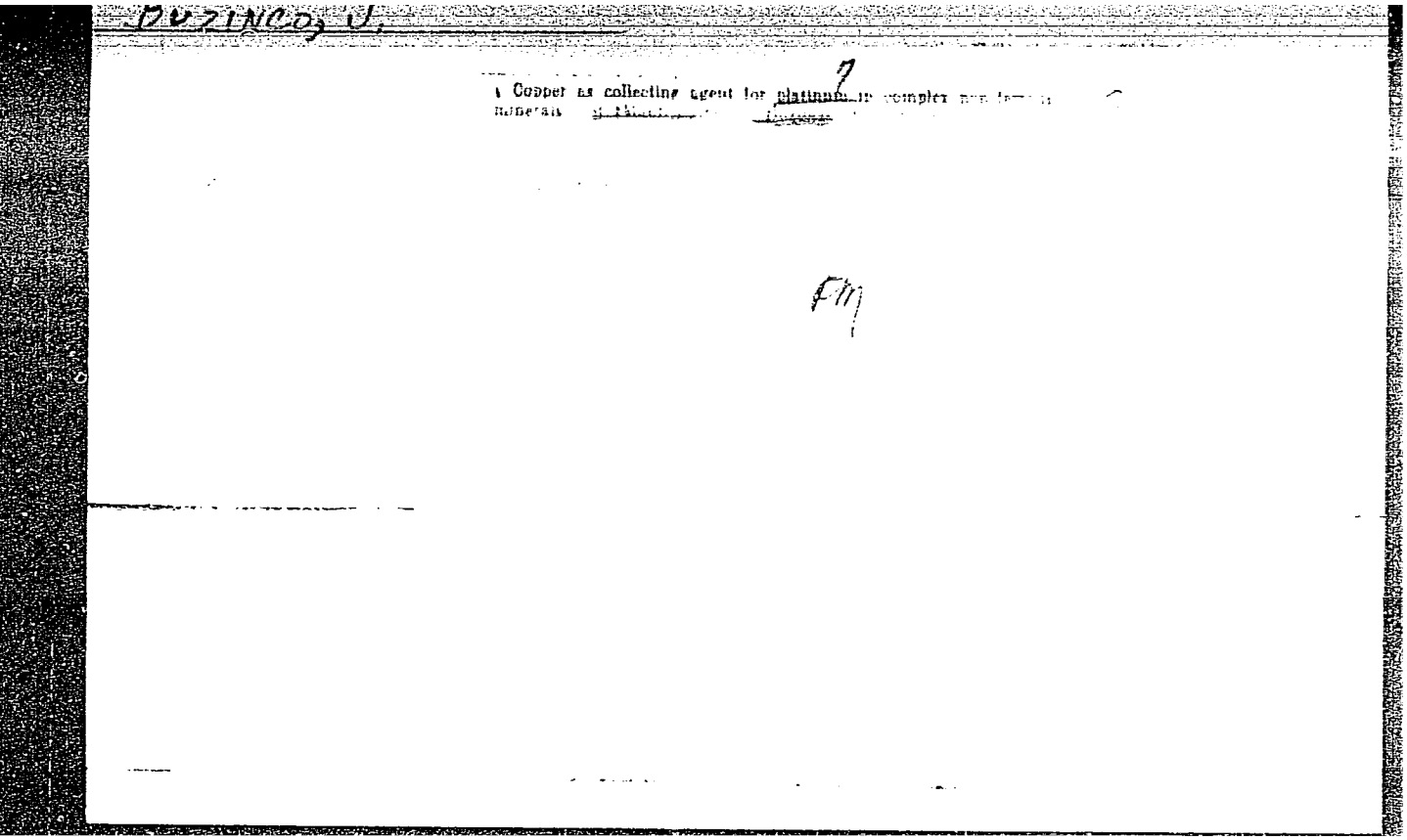
Card 1/2 UDC: 615.779.935-092.18: 616-006.918

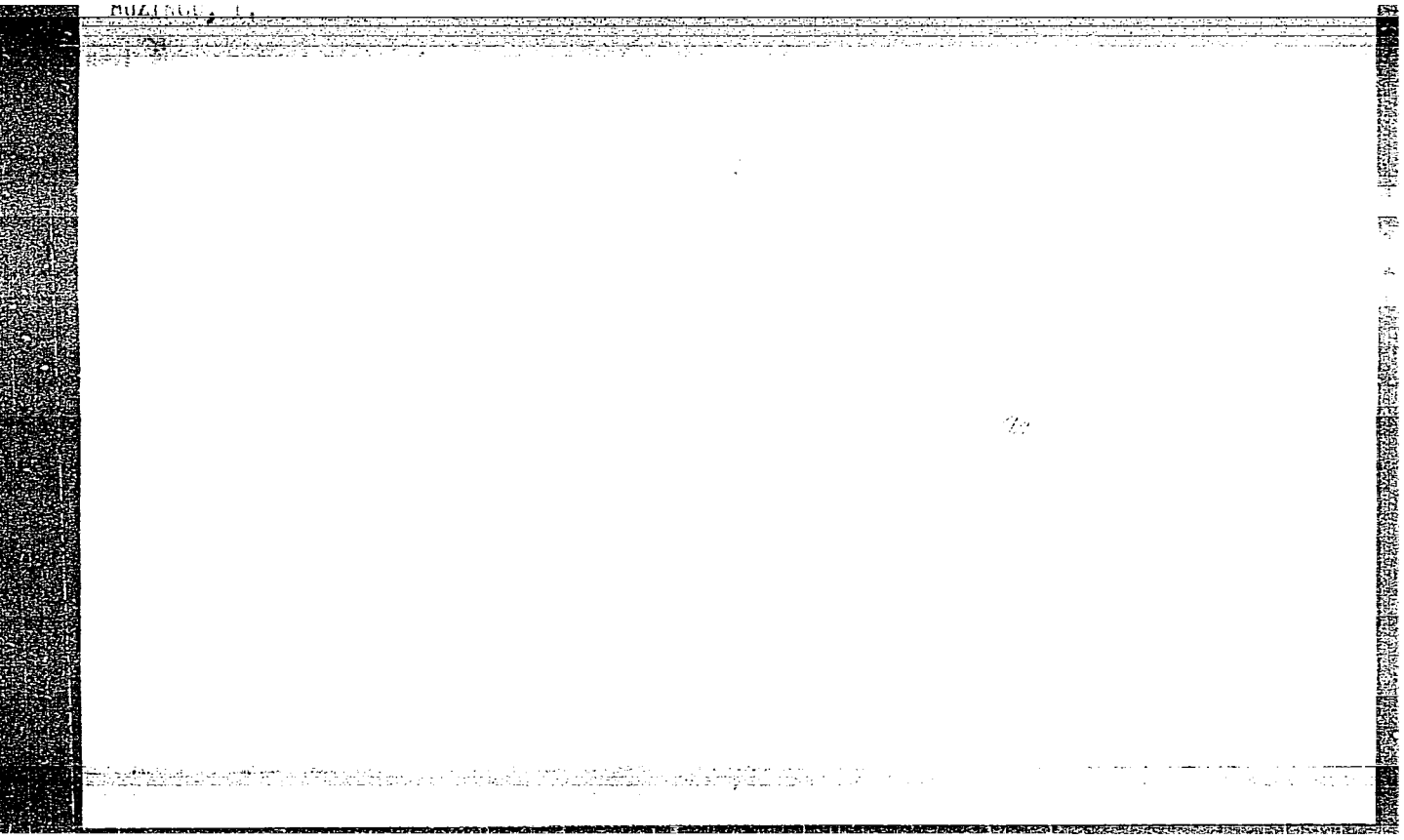
L 24105-66
ACC NR: AP6014659

polypeptides isolated from different organs were similar in regard to their peptides content. By means of gel-filtration through Sefadex G-100, the basic polypeptides were purified and separated into two components having different molecular weights. The components differed in their biological activity. Component No. (I), a compound of high molecular weight, inhibited the growth of Ehrlich's tumor cells in vitro by 100 percent, and the growth of normal cells -- by 42 percent; component No. (2), a compound of low molecular weight, inhibited the growth of the malignant cells by 65 percent, and that of normal cells by 34 percent. It was established also that the antiblastomic activity of the polypeptides is increased tenfold by purification of the initial materials. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 27Oct64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000307820008-3"

BUZINCU, J.; NICOLAID, M.

"Presence of germanium in Rumanian ores."

p. 75 (Studii Si Cercetari De Metalurgie) Vol. 2, no. 1/2, 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, Apr 1958

Buzincu, J.; Petrescu, M.

The quantitative spectrum analysis of germanium and indium in ores. In English. p. 109.

REVUE DE METALLURGIE. JOURNAL OF METALLURGY. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine) Bucuresti, Rumania Vol. 3, no. 3, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

BUZINCU, I.

Distr: 4E2c/4E3c

Spectrographic determination of germanium and indium in minerals. I. Buzincu and M. Petrescu. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii cercetări met.* 3, 359–69(1958).—The Ge was detd. in Cu concentrates, and the In in Zn concentrates. The Ge occurred in amts. of 0.005–0.08%. The Cu minerals and the standards were mixed with powd. C in the ratio 2:1, then were evapd. as anode in a d.-c. arc. of 9 amp., the samples volatilized completely in 2½ min. The standards were mixts. of the sulfides of Zn, Cu, Pb, and Fe in the proportions anticipated in the natural mineral concentrates. The Ge was introduced as GeS_2 which had been copptd. with CuS. The lines used were Ge 2651.17 and Fe 2628.29 A., and with the background correction one gets a working curve which is linear and reproducible for the range from 0.005–0.08% Ge, and the max. error of the detns. was ±7.4% of the true Ge assay. For the In analyses the mineral was brought in soln., the soln. was freed from Fe and Mn, and the In was then copptd. with Al_2O_3. The Al_2O_3 which contained the In from the mineral and also the Al_2O_3 from the samples were mixed with CoO as internal standard and with spectroscopically pure graphite; the mixt. was then volatilized as anode in a d.-c. arc of 9 amp. The total volatilization required 3 min. Al_2O_3 was chosen to carry the In, because In would occur naturally in the original mineral assocd. with Al_2O_3. The lines In 3256.09 and Co 3250.00 A. were used, furnishing a working curve in which log *C* as a function of ΔS was linear and reproducible in the region 0.01–1% In, and the max. error of the detns. was ±9% relative.

Werner Jacobson

3
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BUZINI, P. A.

BUZINI, P. A.: "The effect of X-ray irradiation on the basic immunity reactions". Leningrad, 1955. Central Sci Res Roentgenological and Radiological Inst, Min Health USSR. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 49, 3 December 1955. Moscow.

BUZINI, P.A.

KISELEV, P.N.; BUZINI, P.A.; SEMINA, V.A.

Specificity of protein denaturation in the body following x-ray irradiation. Vest.rent. i rad. no.3:3-9 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

L. Iz bakteriologo-serologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. prof. P.N. Kiselev) Tsentralnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. prof. M.N.Pobedinskiy)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
antibody form. eff. of x-rays)
(COMPLEMENT,
fixation, eff. of x-rays)
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on antibody form. & complement fixation)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology- The Effect of Physical Factors. T
Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13367

Author : Kiselev, P.N., Buzini, P.A.
Inst : -
Title : Use of Several Agents for Decreased Permeability of Irradiated Tissues

Orig Pub : Vestn. rentgenol. i radiologii, 1955, No 5, 17-26

Abstract : The effect of various agents on the permeability of the hemato-ophthalmic barrier (PHB) was studied in rabbits with roentgen radiation of the eyes (100 - 1000 r). Before radiation the rabbits were immunized with Breslau's bacillus. Changes in permeability were determined by the appearance of agglutinins in the irradiated eye. Glocose, saccharose, and $CaCl_2$ did not prevent PHB with doses of 1000 and 650 r. Ascorbic acid, introduced before radiation, not only lowered

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. T
Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13367

PHB in a dosage of 800 r for antibody, but, on the contrary, increased it 2-fold in comparison with the control. Vitamin P (citrin; I) and hyaluronic acid (II), injected into animals separately and together, lowered PHB with local radiation of the eye as well as with total radiation of the animal. I and II depressed PHB both with their injection after radiation and with the presence of an inflamatory process in the organism. The authors consider that I and II can be recommended for clinical application. -- G.V. Nizhnik

Card 2/2

KISELEV, P.N.; SIVERTSEVA, V.N. BUZINI P.A.

Autoinfection in radiation sickness and its therapy. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.12:54-61 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.-prof. M.N. Pobedinskiy)

(INFECTION,
autoinfect. in radiation sickness, antibiotic ther.)
(RADIATION SICKNESS, complications,
autoinfect., antibiotic ther.)
(ANTIBIOTICS, the apeutic use,
autoinfect. in radiation sickness)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Immunity U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65881

Author : Kisselev, P.N., Bugini P.A.
Inst : -
Title : The Effect of Roentgen Rays Upon Immunological Alterations in Normal Tissues and Inflammatory Foci.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. radiobiologii. L., 1956, 232-245

Abstract : Depilated skin areas (6x8 cm.) on the backs of rabbits were irradiated with 50-2,000r 6-30 days following subcutaneous and intravenous immunizations with different microorganisms. After 1-2 days the antibodies were extracted from the irradiated (IA) and non-irradiated (NA) areas. Three hundred-2000r raised the agglutinin titer (AT) 2-8-fold in the IA as compared to the N.A. Doses below 200r failed to change the AT. Water content in the IA exceeded that in the NA by less than 1 percent. Irradiation of the skin 20 min., 2,3,4 or 24 hours after passive immunization or irradiation 1 day prior to it did not alter the AT in the IA. An increase in AT in

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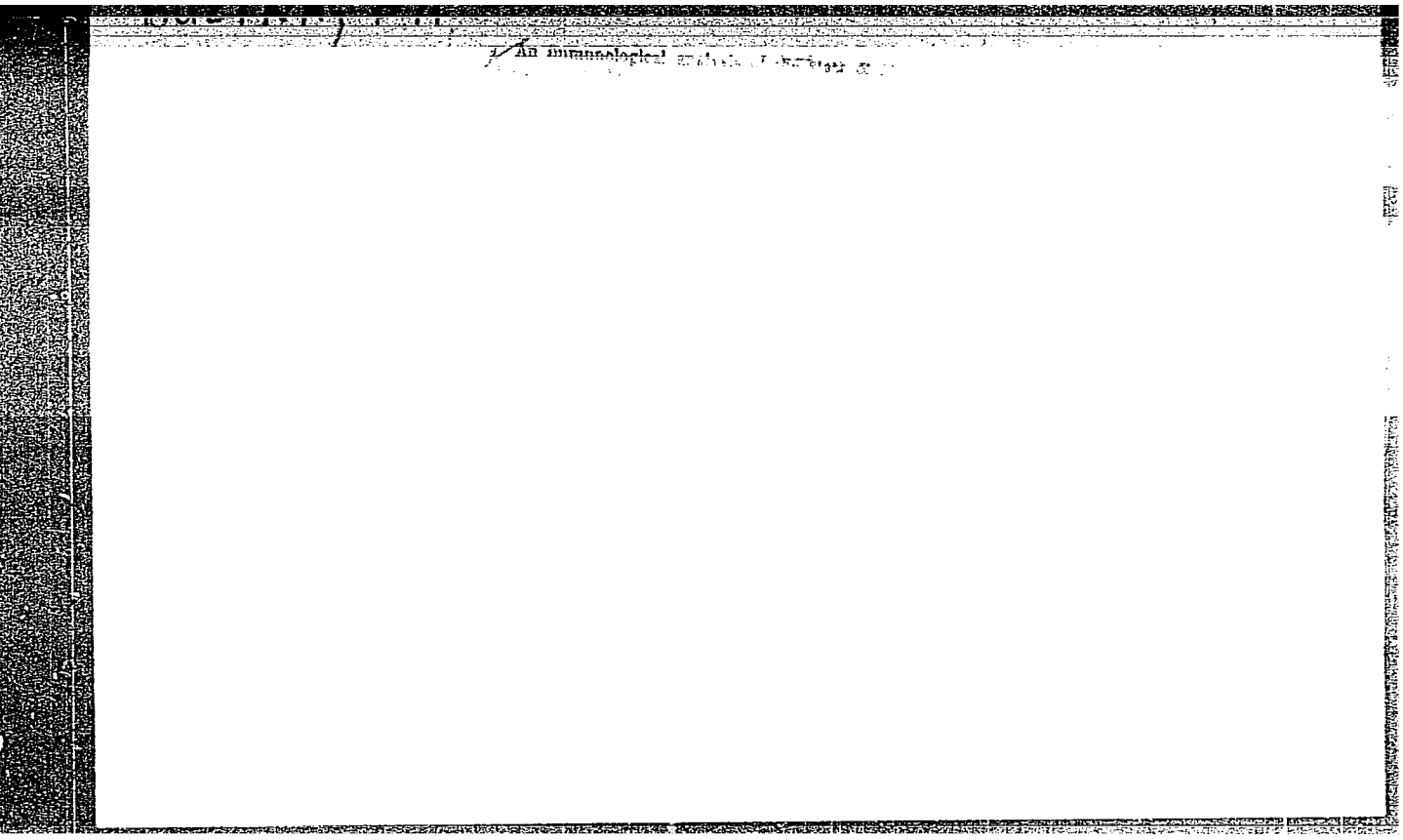
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65881

the IA may be explained by an increase in the cellular permeability for antibodies. When an aseptic inflammatory focus caused by administering a mixture of turpentine and sunflower oil was irradiated with 500-1000r, there was a significant increase in antibody titer in this focus in actively and passively immunized rabbits in comparison to controls. Irradiation had no effect on the formation of agglutinins in the inflammatory focus which developed as a result of intracutaneous administration of a culture of staphilococcus or Bacillus (=Salmonella) breslau. The beneficial effect upon inflammation is explained by the penetration of antibodies and enzymes from blood into the irradiated focus, and also by a decreased concentration of the pathogenic agent resulting from increased permeability of the irradiated tissures. -- A.S. Shevelev.



KISELEV, P.N.; BUZINA, P.A.

Effect of ionizing radiation on immunity. Itogi nauki.Biol.nauki no.1:284-312 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (IMMUNITY)

BUZINI, P.A.

Effect of penetrating radiation on the formation of antibodies.
Vop.radiobiol. 2:329-344 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFEDT)

BUZLINI [redacted]

Changes in the phagocytic activity of leucocytes induced by various doses of X rays. Vop.radiobiol. 2:345-353 '57.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (PHAGOCYTOSIS)

BUZINI, P.A.

Comparative effect of radioactive cobalt and X rays on the amount of antibodies and healing of inflammation foci in local irradiations. Vop.radiobiol. 2:354-355 '57.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (COBALT--ISOTOPES)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

BUZINI P. A.

U-2

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Immunity.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 10, 1958, No 46693

Author : Buzini, P. A.

*Inst : Not given

Title : The Effect of X-Rays Upon Phagocytosis. (Self-Referat).

Orig Pub : Zh. microbiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No. 7, 134.

Abstract : After intra-abdominal infusion of meat and peptone broth and of a bacteria suspension, the phagocytic leukocyte activity (PhLA) in the abdominal cavity was studied in cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, and mice which have been subjected to a total X-ray irradiation of 160 kv, 4 ma, 14.9 r/min. If the dosis was larger than 200 r, an increase of PhLA was observed immediately after the irradiation. It became lower after six hours, and especially after 2-6 days, when a stage of acute leucopenia

* Ex Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

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BUZINA, P.A.

859 **Experiences with Irradiation of Patients with Cerebral Tumours**

GALPERIN, M. D. Leningrad (Soviet Union)

At present, surgical as well as irradiation treatment are regarded as being the most effective therapy. The combined methods occasionally prove to be highly beneficial.

The pre-requisite for the success of either method of treatment of tumours is early diagnosis.

For the successful treatment of brain-tumours, the choice of the method is all-important. The surgical and irradiation treatments are not competitive. Taking into consideration the position of the tumour, its extent, its histological structure, the characteristics of the clinical course and the general condition of the patient, preference should be given to one or the other method.

The author examined recent and past results of irradiation and combined irradiation and surgical treatment of brain-tumours during 1955—1958. 499 case-histories of patients of the Roentgen-Radiological Department of the Bechterew Institute of Neuro-Psychology were evaluated.

Irradiation was performed on patients with tumours of varied localisation and of different histological structure. Comparative assessment of the results of the different methods of irradiation on the patients was carried out, depending on the histogenesis of the tumour.

Analysis of these case-histories indicates that the elaborated and applicable methods of irradiation of brain-tumours prolong considerably the life of the patients and have an immediate, marked curative effect.

The complications occurring during treatment as well as afterwards were also studied. Clinical indications and contra-indications of irradiation of patients with brain-tumours were elaborated.

860 **Effect of the Chronic Influence of low Doses of Ionizing Irradiation on the Humoral and Cell-Linked Immunity in Animal Experiments**

KISSELEV, P. N. KISELEV Leningrad (Soviet Union)
BUZINA, P. A. Leningrad (Soviet Union)

The authors investigated the changes in natural immunity and immunogenetic processes in laboratory animals under chronic irradiation with low doses of the gamma rays of Co^{60}. The dose-performance of the irradiation was 1.0—4.2 r/day. The period of irradiation lasted from 30 days to 2.5 years. The total dose was 50—2,500 r. The effect of three irradiation doses led to the development of chronic radiation illness. On this basis the disorder in the humoral and cellular natural immunity and immunogenesis was investigated, with the following results:

1. Under chronic, uninterrupted action, lethal radiation disease develops through auto-infection. The total lethal dose exceeds the single dose by 2—4 times. Chronic radiation illness is accompanied by negligible leucopenia, preceded by a phase of leucocytosis.

2. Under chronic irradiation natural immunity and immunogenesis are disturbed. Reduction of natural immunity appears after 9—10 months and becomes manifest by a reduction of bactericidity of the blood, leucopenia and reduction of phagocytic activi[illegible] the leucocytes. A change in the titre of the complement was observed only as late as 6[illegible] 9—12 months. Bacteraemia is preceded by reduced bactericidity of the blood.

3. The disturbance of cellular immunity is indicated by an increased sensitivity to toxins, by an enhanced reproduction of virus, by a lessening of the segregational and digestive capability of the reticulo-endothelial cells.

4. The most marked reduction of natural immunity occurs in young animals, born of irradiated parents and subjected during the period of embryogenesis to the effect of irradiation.

5. Chronic irradiation of an organism leads to disturbances of immunogenesis. However, at an irradiation dose equal to a single one, the preservation of antibodies is less suppressed. These differences are connected with the adaptation mechanisms and reparative processes in the tissues producing the antibodies.

6. The phase of suppression of natural immunity and immunogenesis may be preceded by a period of their stimulation. At a total dose of 50—100 r, the following is observed: Increase of bactericidity of the blood, increased phagocytic activity of the leucocytes, of the cells of the reticulo-endothelial system; reduction of sensitivity to toxins; stimulation of anti-body formation.

861 **Irradiation of Cancer of the Oral Cavity, the Nasopharynx, and the Antrum**

KUSLOWA, A. W. KUZLOVA, A. V. Moskau (Soviet Union)

Early results of the use of radio-active preparations (radium, radio-active cobalt, gold, chromophosphate) on the treatment of 224 patients are presented. Among these 224 patients there were 97 with malignant tumours of the oral cavity, 53 with malignant tumours of the nasopharynx and 114 patients with malignant tumours of the antrum.

Growths in the 1st and 2nd stages were found in 66 patients, stage 3 in 120 and stage 4 in 38 patients.

Treatment consisted in the combined method of ray therapy (radium surgery, cavity therapy, applicator therapy and telegamma therapy).

The patients were under observation over 3—10 years. Recovery was observed in 44 % of the patients with malignant tumours on all 4 stages.

In some of the patients irradiation was followed by complications. The methods and the results of treatment are discussed.

862 **Radiological Investigations and Rational Means of Reducing the Dose During these Investigations**

POBEDINSKY, M. N. Leningrad (Soviet Union)

During recent years the natural level of radiation has risen continuously. One of the factors raising this level are the radio-diagnostic examinations which according to reports from foreign authors, increase the amount of radiation acting on the population by 22 % — 30 %.

Particular attention should be given to the effect of radiation on the sex glands. Genetic sequelae of radiation may occur even with very low doses.

In X-ray exposures and fluoroscopy the tissue dose of the radiation striking the sex glands may be 100—6 000 mrad. The variations in dose depend on the conditions of radiation and also on the part of the body to which radiation is directed. The highest doses affecting the sex glands occur in examinations of the pelvic region, the hip and the abdomen, especially when repeated.

The necessity for an ever-increasing extension of radio-diagnostics for the population, and the new methods of radiological examinations in practice, requires research into means for reducing the radiation dose acting on the sex glands during X-ray exposures and fluoroscopy. In order to reduce the radiation dose and to prevent noxious radiation effects, the following is required: Highly qualified medical staff carrying out the radio-diagnostic examinations, knowledge of the radiation dose to which the patient is subjected and registration of the dose in the patients' card-index. The examinations should be performed with harder rays, using heavier filtration and increased voltage, as well as short focal distance.

In fluoroscopy the following is required: Satisfactory adaptation of the eyes of the examiner, organisation of the working hours and low amperage. In addition, the advantages of working with narrow beams should be made use of.

In radiological examination of the pelvic region, the hip and the abdomen, the sex glands must be protected from direct radiation.

Presented at the Ninth International Congress of Radiology, Munich, 23-30 July 1959.

KISELEV, P.N.; BUZINI, P.A.

Effect of chronic uninterrupted ionizing radiation on immunity. Med. rad. 4 no.4:36-44 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz bakterio-serologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. P.N. Kiselev) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(IMMUNITY,
eff. of gamma rays on immunogenesis in animals (Rus))
(GAMMA RAYS, effects,
on immunogenesis in animals (Rus))

40924

S/241/62/007/008/001/001
I015/I215

27.1220

AUTHOR: Kisilev, P. N. and Buzini, P. A.

TITLE: Changes in cell immunity upon chronic continuous exposure to ionizing radiation

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 8, 1962, 59–65

TEXT: The effect of chronic ionizing radiation on the mechanism of immunity has not been sufficiently studied. This is the continuation of a previous study. Rabbits, guinea pigs, albino mice, and rats were subjected to an irradiation of 50–4000 r with Co^{60} gamma rays at 0.5–4.3 r/24 hrs. The observations continued for 5 years. A dose of 465 r did not alter the properties of WBC, RES, and somatic cells. The phagocytosing and digesting properties of WBC were distorted after larger doses of irradiation and up to a dose of 700–1000 r there was a definite dependence between these factors. Irradiation during embryogenesis brought about the development of nonphagocytosing WBC, even after a total dose of 200 r. The RES function was studied with S^{35}-labelled B. coli and collidal Au^{198}. The RES function was evaluated by the method of Benacerraf, Halpern, et al. A chronic continuous irradiation at relatively small doses (2.4 r/24 hours) brings about a suppression of the RES function following a prior stimulation. The sensitivity of somatic cells to bacterial toxins and viruses was also altered in chronic continuous irradiation (950 r at 1.29 r/24 hrs), Sensitivity was estimated by determination of LD^{50} in both control and experimental animals. The increased sensitivity

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of cells to endo- and exotoxins was preceded by a decreased sensitivity (up to a total dose of 285 r). Thus, chronic irradiation with small doses affects both the humoral and cellular immunity simultaneously and with the same characteristics. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii (zav.-prof. P. N. Kiselev) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatels'kogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (dir.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk E. I. Vorob'yev), Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (Laboratory of Radiation Microbiology and Immunology [headed by Prof. P. N. Kiselev], Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology [directed by Candidate Medical Sciences E. I. Vorob'yev], Ministy of Health, USSR.)

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1962

BARTNOVSKIY, Aleksandr Leont'yevich; KOZIN, Vasiliy Onisimovich; KUCHERENKO, Sergey Aleksandrovich; BUZINIKR, D.M., inzh., retsenzent; GRIGOR'YEV, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; CHISTOV, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; SHTILLER, Ya.V., inzh., retsenzent; NOVIKAS, M.N., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Specialized measurements in communication systems, automatic control, and remote control] Spetsial'nye izmereniia v ustroistvakh sviazi, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 251 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Electronic measurements) (Railroads--Electronic equipment)

Y

BUZINER, Dina Mikhaylovich; GAL'YANOV, Viktor Fedorovich; RAKITO,E.I., redaktor; YUDZON,D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Operation of the communications control room] Ekspluatatsiia ustroistv lineino-apparatnogo zala. Moskva, Gos.transp.zheldor.izd-vo, 1955. 69 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Railroads--Communication systems)

Buzinier, M. I.

RYAZANTSEV, B.S.; MITIN, A.T.; BUZINIER, M.I.; SADOV, I.Ya., redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Organization of railroad signaling and communications] Organizatsiia khoziaistva signalizatsii i sviazi zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1952. 318 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Communication systems)

BUZINIER, M.I.; YURCHENKO, I.F., inzhener, redaktor; KRISHTAL', L.I., redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Wages of workers in signaling and communication services] Oplata truda rabotnikov slyzhby signalizatsii i sviazi; spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. I.F.IUrchenko. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel. -dor. izd-vo, 1955. 102 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Railroads--Salaries,pensions, etc.)

BELENKO, Konstantin Mikhaylovich, dots.; BUZINIYER, Mikhail Iosifovich, inzh.; CHERNYSHEV, V.I., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Production and financial planning for a railroad division's signaling and communication systems and the analysis of its execution] Proizvodstvenno-finansovyi plan distantsii signalizatsii i sviazi i analiz ego vypolneniia. Moskva, Gos. transp. zheldor. izd-vo, 1958. 59 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Railroads—Communication systems)

AFANAS'YEV, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; BUZINIYER, Mikhail Iosifovich; MITIN, Afanasiy Timofeyevich; KHABINSKAYA, Flora Abramovna; KRISHTAL', L.I., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Economics and organization of signaling and communications] Ekonomika i organizatsiia khoziaistva signalizatsii i sviazi. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 189 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Railroads--Signaling)
(Railroads--Communication systems)

BUZINIYER, M.I.; VOROPAY, A.P.; DRUGOV, I.P.; YEVDOKIMOV, I.I.; KANTOR, V.V.; KOMARNITSKIY, Yu.A.; MAKSIMENKO, I.I.; PAVLOVSKIY, V.V.; CHEREDNICHENKO, Ye.T.; FATEYEV, P.Ya., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Socialist competition in railroad transportation; collected articles] Sotsialisticheskoe sorevnovanie na zheleznodorozhnom transporte; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1959. 222 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Railroads)

BUZINIYER, Mikhail Iosifovich; BOGDANOV, Ivan Kuz'mich; MASLOVA, Yekaterina Semenovna; YURCHENKO, I.F., inzh., red.; CHIZHITSKIY, Ya.G., retsenzent; KRISHTAL', L.I., red. MEDVEDEVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Wages of signaling and communications workers; manual] Oplata truda rabotnikov signalizatsii i sviazi; spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. I.F.IUrchenko. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 103 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Wages—Railroads)

Buzinku, Zhana

137-1958-2-2622

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 59 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mantya, Sht., Buzinku, Zhana

TITLE: Copper as a Collector of Platinum in the Treatment of Multimetal Nonferrous Ores (Med' kak kollektor platiny pri pererabotke polimetallicheskikh tsvetnykh rud)

PERIODICAL: Zh. metallurgii, 1956, Vol 1, pp 69-72

ABSTRACT: The multimetal ores from some districts of the Rumanian People's Republic contain Pt. It was found that when Pb alloys with low contents of Pt (< 0.2 percent) and small quantities of Cu were slowly cooled from 1000° to room temperature, then were heated to 350°, ≥ 95 percent of the liquid Pb could be extracted, and the Pt was absorbed and became concentrated in the Cu present. Thus, when the crude lead containing Pt was decoppered, the Pt was removed with the Cu skimmings and was not encountered in the aurous Ag segregated from the Pb in subsequent operations. For extracting the Pt from the Pb the presence of very small quantities of Cu was sufficient. Moreover, the Pt showed up in the anode slimes from the electrolytic refining of the Cu or in the residue from the

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BUZINOV, I. A. (Co-author)

See: LYUBASHENKO, S. Ya.

Lyubashenko, S. Ya. and Buzinov, I. A. "Measures of combatting the loss of young fur-bearing animals," Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1949, No. 2, p. 63-65.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

[redacted]

KUZINOV, I. A.

Sables - Diseases

Infectious gastroenteritis in sables. Kar. i zver. 6, No. 1, 1953.

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June 1953. UNCL.

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Experimental investigations into rage and rabies in polar foxes, natural hosts of the infection. II. An experimental morphological study of rabies in polar foxes. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng] 9 no.3:235-239 My'65.

1. Department of Morbid Anatomy, Institute of Experimental Medicine, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Leningrad; Institute of Virology, U.S.S.R. Academu of Medical Sciences, Moscow; and Scientific Research Institute of Fur Animal and Rabbit Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian S.F.S.R., Moscow.

BEZPROZVANNYY, B.K. (Moskva); TSYGIN, V.I. (Moskva); BUZINOV, I.V. (Moskva); CHIZHOV, V.A. (Moskva)

Morphology of spontaneous toxoplasmosis of minks. Arkh. pat. 27 no.2:72-78 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya patomorfologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - kand.med.nauk B.K.Bezprozvannyy) Instituta virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.M.Zhdanov) i otdel veterinarii (zav. - kand. veterinarnykh nauk I.A.Buzinov) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pushnogo zverovodstva i krolikovodstva (dir. - kand. biolog. nauk M.D.Abramov).

BUZINOV, M.M.

Using new deflectors for controlling curvatures when drilling directional wells with bottom-hole motors. Neft. khoz. 36 no.6: 19-22 Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Oil well drilling)

BUZINOV, M. M.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The drilling of straight, inclined walls for oil and gas". Moscow, 1959. 13 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of the Petroleum-Chem and Gas Industry USSR im Acad I. M. Gubkin), 160 copies (KL, No 11, 1959, 118)

BUZINOV, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEREBRYAKOVA, N.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Utilize wastes from the essential oils industry as fertilizer. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.4:39-40 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Essences and essential oils--By-products)
(Fertilizers and manures)

BUZINOV, P.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Effect of the ionizing radiation on the harvest yield and increase of essential oil content of basil and anise. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.11: 28-29 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.
(Plants, Effect of radiation on) (Aromatic plants)

ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BUZINOV, P.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VODOLAGIN, V.D.; VOLKHOVSKAYA, U.V.; GLUSHCHENKO, N.N., kand. biol. nauk; GURVICH, N.L., doktor biol. nauk; ZHELEZNOV, P.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KSENDZ, A.T.; LESHCHUK, T.Ya.; LUK'YANOV, I.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MAYCHENKO, Z.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; TANASIYENKO, F.S., kand. khim. nauk; ZNAMENSKIY, M.P.; PERSIDSKAYA, K.G.; PODLESNOVA, A.F.; ROGOCHIY, I.Ya.; REZNIKOV, A.R.; SHUL'GIN, G.T.; KHOTIN, A.A., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; LAPSHINA, O.V., red.; MINENKOVA, V.R., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Aromatic plants] Efiromaslichnye kul'tury. Moskva, Sel'-khozizdat, 1963. 358 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Ukraine--Aromatic plants)

PUSTOVOYT, V.S., akademik, red.; SUSLOV, V.M., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.I., , kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; BUZINOV, P.A., red.; VASIL'YEV, D.S., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk, red.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, G.S., red.; GUNDAYEV, A.I., red.; IGNAT'YEV, B.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; MAKSIMOVA, A.Ya., red.; MOSKALENKO, V.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.Ya., red.; TIKHONOV, O.I., red.; SHPOTA, V.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; MONOVA, Ye.S., red.; LAPSHINA, O.V., red.

[Oilseed and aromatic crops; transactions for 1912-1926] Maslichnye i efiromaslichnye kul'tury; trudy za 1912-1962 gg. Pod obshchei red. V.S.Pustovoita. Moskva, Sel'-khozizdat, 1963. 575 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslich-nykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur. 2. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Pustovoyt). 3. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-skogo instituta maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur (for Suslov).

SOV/124-57-5-5805

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 110 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Buzinov, S. N.

TITLE: On the Restoration of Pressure in Strainer-equipped Wells Restricted by a Sand Plug (O vosstanovlenii davleniya v nesovershennykh skvazhinakh s peschanoy probkoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. neft. in-t, 1956, Nr 16, pp 96-112

ABSTRACT: The derivation of an approximate formula is given for the calculation of the bottom pressure required for the restoration of a hydrodynamically imperfect (strainer-equipped) well stopped by a sand plug or an accumulation of dirt at its bottom. The fluid in the plug is considered incompressible and the pressure at the bottom of the plug is considered equal to the pressure (P_1) in the strainer orifices. The quantity of fluid (q) entering the plugged-up well from the stratum is determined according to the formula

$$q = \frac{2\pi kh}{\mu} \frac{\overline{P}_1 - P_1}{C}$$

Card 1/2

On the Restoration of Pressure in Strainer-equipped Wells Restricted by a (cont.)

where $\overline{P}_1$ is the time-variable average pressure just outside the strainer orifices along the lateral strainer surface $2\pi r_c h$, and C is an additional nondimensional resistance to seepage resulting from the introduction of the strainer into the well. On the basis of these assumptions the pressure $P_c(t)$ at the top of the plug is related to the values of the pressures $P_1(t)$ and $\overline{P}_1(t)$ and subsequently the boundary condition for $P(r, t)$ is found along the wall of the well. The initial distribution of the average pressure $\overline{P}(r, 0)$ in the stratum is taken from the solution for the stationary flow. In this way the solution of the problem is reduced to the integration of the differential equation for $P(r, t)$ which, as was shown by I. A. Charnyy, has the form

$$\varkappa \nabla^2 \overline{P} = \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial t}$$

where $\varkappa$ is the coefficient of hydraulic piezo-conductivity. The solution obtained is compared with the well-known solution by "Masket" [Transl. Ed. Note: Probably M. Muskat] obtained under the assumption of an instant cessation of the inflow. Conditions are established for which the solution of "Masket" virtually coincides with the more rigorous and exact solution of the author. The use of the calculation formula is rendered considerably easier by the use of the nomograms included.

Bibliography: 6 references.

Card 2/2

A. L. Kheyn

AUTHORS: Buzinov, S.N. and Charnyy, I.A. (Moscow). 24-7-22/28

TITLE: On the movement of saturation discontinuities in the case of filtration of a two-phase liquid. (O dvizhenii skachkov nasyshchennosti pri fil'tratsii dvukhfaznoy zhidkosti).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.7, pp. 142-146 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: It is established in this paper that under certain conditions not one but several saturation discontinuities can occur in the zone of movement of a two-phase liquid and a general method of calculation of their movements is outlined. The considerations are limited to the unidimensional movement in a pipe of a flow of a constant cross section. The considerations relate mainly to problems of water-petroleum displacements. There are 4 figures and 8 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

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SUBMITTED: January 14, 1957.

AVAILABLE:

BUZINOV, S.N.

20-1-7/44

AUTHOR: BUZINOV S.N.

TITLE: On the Question on the Determination of the Remaining Petroleum Saturation (K voprosu ob opredelenii ostatochnoy neftenasyshchennosti)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol.116, Nr.1, pp.28-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After the displacement of the petroleum by water in the stratum there always remains a certain remaining quantity of petroleum restrained capillarily. The present paper is devoted to the determination of this remaining petroleum saturation. By skilful theoretical considerations under simultaneous consideration of well-known experimental results the author obtains the formula

$$\vec{w} = -\text{grad}\,\Phi ,$$

where $\vec{w}$ is the velocity of the water-percolation and

$$\Phi = \int \frac{k(\sigma)}{\mu} dp_k(\sigma) + \text{const.}$$

Here: μ is the tenacity of the water, σ is the petroleum saturation, $p_k(\sigma)$ is the function of the capillary pressure, $k(\sigma)$ is the coefficient of porosity of the water. Since the potential function Φ is connected with the petroleum

Card 1/2

studies

BUZINOV, S. N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss)"Theoretical and experimental ~~inquiries into~~ the Movement of a two-phase System of Liquids in a porous ~~environment~~ medium." Mos, 1958, 13pp (Min of Higher Education of USSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst im Academician I.M. Gubkin), 160 copies (KL, 41-58, 121)

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Parameters of similtitude in flooding and the effect of yield on oil recovery. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no.1:81-85 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.
(Oil field flooding)

BUZINOV, S.N.

Gas flow in a water-bearing layer in underground gas storage.
Trudy VNIIGAZ no.5:152-160 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Gas, Natural--Storage)

KHEYN, A.L.; BUZINOV, S.N.

Experimental study on the separation of gas-water mixtures in a porous medium. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.5:161-171 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Gas, Natural) (Water)

BUZINOV, S.N.; UMRIKHIN, I.D. (Moskva)

Studying layers and wells utilizing the harmonic law of excitation. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.4:48-52 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Rocks--Permeability)

KHEYN, A.L.; BUZINOV, S.N.; ALTUKHOV, P.Ya.

Experimental investigation of the coefficient of displacement of water by gas in relation to the underground storage of gas in water-bearing layers. Gaz.prom. 5 no.11:27-32 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Gas--Storage)

LEVYKIN, Ye.V.; RAABEN, V.N.; BUZINOV, S.N.

Gas-dynamic method of studying structures intended for underground gas storage and an example of its use in studying the Kaluga structure. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:51-79 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Kaluga Highland--Water, Underground) (Gas, Natural--Storage)
(Gas dynamics)

BUZINOV, S.N.; LEVYKIN, Ye.V.

Methods for calculating the basic parameters of underground gas reservoirs. Gaz. prom. 6 no.11:39-46 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gas, Natural--Storage)

BUZINOV, S.N.

Method of calculating the injection of gas into water-bearing layers. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:124-144 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gas, Natural--Storage)

KHEYN, A.L.; BUZINOV, S.N.

Using the method of successive changes in functional-stable states for solving certain problems on water displacement by gas. Trudy VIIGAZ no.11:145-161 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gas, Natural--Storage)

BUZINOV, S.N.

Calculation of the compressibility of gas in water displacement by gas in a linear layer with constant pressure values on the layer boundaries. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:162-170 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gas,Natural)

BUZINOV, S.N.; UMRIKHIN, I.D.

Basing the method for calculating the geological and physical parameters of a layer on data from a study of wells with the harmonic law of stimulation. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:219-240 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Gas wells)

KHEYN, A.L.; BUZINOV, S.N.; ALTYKHOV, P.Ya.

Experimental study of fluid displacement by gas in connection with underground storage of gas in water-bearing structures. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:266-278 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gas,Natural—Storage)(Water,Underground)

KHEYN, A.L.; BUZINOV, S.N.; ALTUKHOV, P.Ya.

Experimental study of the process of extracting gas from a model of a layer saturated with water and gas. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:279-295 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Gas,Natural—Storage)

KHEYN, A.L.; BUZINOV, S.N.; ALTUKHOV, P.Ya.

Experimental study of the two-stage process of dehydrating a water-bearing layer with gas. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:296-345 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Gas,Natural--Storage)(Water,Underground)

BUZINOV, S.N.; UMRIKHIN, I.D.; EYKHMAN, V.N.

Effect of layer boundaries on pressure changes in pressure wells.
Trudy VNII no.37:180-193 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

TREBIN, F.A.; RAABEN, V.N.; BUZINOV, S.N.; UMRIKHIN, I.D.

Studying wells by injecting gas into them. Neft. khoz. 42 no.1:31-37 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

KUKINOV, S.N.; UMRIKHIN, I.D.

Determining the reservoir parameters from the pressure change curve in a reacting well. Nauch.-tekh.sbor.po dob.nefti. no. 14:87-91 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

BAYKOV, N.M.; BUZINOV, S.N.; UMRIKHIN, I.D.

Investigating reservoirs on the basis of curves of the pressure change in reactive wells in the presence of a harmonic oscillation in the flow or pressure in a stimulation well. Nauch.-tekh.sbor. po dob.nefti no. 13:65-72 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

BUZINOV, Stanislav Nikolayevich; UMRIKHIN, Ivan Dmitriyevich; KAYESHKOVA, S.M., ved. red.

[Investigating beds and wells under an elastic flow regime] Issledovanie plastov i skvazhin pri uprugom rezhime fil'tratsii. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 271 p. (MIRA 17:9)

BUZINOV, S.N.; BYKOV, I.N.; UMRIKHIN, I.D.

Determining the location of the flow between reservoirs from the data of investigations. Gaz. prom. 7 no.9:9-13 '62.
(MIRA 17:8)

BUZINOV, S.N.; UMRIKHIN I.D.

Influence of edge gas pools in a productive reservoir on pressure variations in observation. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.19:29-33 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

BUZINOV, S.N.; LEVYKIN, Ye.V.; SOLDATKIN, G.I.

Buffer and active volumes in the storage of gas in water-bearing beds. Gaz. prom. 9 no.11:33-38 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

L 24449-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW/DJ/GS/RM/WH
ACC NR: AT6008948 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0084/0092

AUTHORS: Belakovskiy, Ya. I.; Buzkov, V. A.

61
58
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Laboratory investigations and site testing of plastic supports of ship propeller shafts

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut mashinovedeniya. Plastmassy v podshipnikakh skol'zheniya; issledovaniya, opyt primeneniya (Plastics in friction bearings; research and experiment in application). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 84-92 15

TOPIC TAGS: caprone, steel, protective covering, structural plastic, antifriction material, antifriction metal, marine equipment, ship propeller, friction bearing, polymer, wear resistance, graphite/ 1Kh18N9T steel

ABSTRACT: Recent developments in the use of plastic materials as supports for ship propeller shafts are discussed. The use of polyamides with grease lubrication has shown some promise in several applications, however, the new polymer bushings of Soviet production have not been exposed to prolonged testing in friction pairs with metals of propeller shafts lubricated with salt and fresh water. The following criteria for bushing performance are given: 1) high wearability and low values of the coefficient of friction of rubbing pairs, 2) rational constructions, and 3) high working reliability under static and dynamic loads and in an abrasive situation. A special method of planning, modeling, and constructing laboratory test devices was

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developed at the Odessa Institute of Naval Engineers (Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota). The test method permits the study of antifriction properties of plastics and metals and also the conducting of laboratory and site tests of capro- graphite slip supports of small propeller shafts. A schematic diagram of the test stand is given showing the ten basic parts of the device. A brief description of wearing mechanisms occurring with propeller shafts and bushings is presented. The results of tests performed indicate that caprone with 10% graphite - 1Kh18N9T steel and caprone with 10% graphite-chrome cadmium covering are the best wearing friction pairs for salt and fresh water service. Other results provide insight into the optimal designs of wearing pairs. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Jul65/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2 dda

BUZINOV, V.S.

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this institute; VNIIK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MGIMIP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIFTRI - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NGIMIP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvenyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Strelkova, Ye.I., and T.B. Morozova (VNIIM). Studying Checking Methods for Absorption-type Attenuators With Attenuation to 30 db in the Three Centimeter Wave Range 125

Leykin, A.Ya, S.M. Ozhotina, P.A. Shpan'on, and B.K. Karavashkin (KhGIMIP). Developing a Method for Checking GSS-6 Type Generators by a voltage to 1 microvolt and by the Factor of Modulation 128

Kahimovskiy, V.V. (VNIIM). Apparatus for Checking and Calibrating Generators of Undamped Electric Oscillations of Ultrahigh Frequency 130

Otryashenkov, Yu.M., and A.A. Gordinskiy (VNIIFTRI). Developing a Method and Apparatus for Measuring Time-varying Parameters of Delay Lines 131

Osipov, I.I., and L.S. Neustroyev (VNIIFTRI). Developing Methods and Standard Apparatus for Measuring Time-varying Parameters of Pulses 131

Buzinov, V.S., and L.A. Pereverzev (VNIIFTRI). Developing Methods

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BUZINOV, V. S.

А. И. Брандский, А. И. Апшнер, В. И. Мигла, А. П. Сенько

Образцовая калориметрическая установка для поверки измерителей малой мощности в диапазоне 0,75—1,8 см.

А. Д. Соломоновский,
В. А. Югин,
В. И. Красношеков,
А. Я. Журавлева

Пленочные болометры для измерения мощности СВЧ

А. И. Малеев

Оптимальные параметры радиометра.

Н. В. Михайлова

О корреляционном измерителе малых сигналов в диапазоне 3—35 Мгц

В. С. Бузинов

Метод калибровки и поверки измерителей напряженности поля в диапазоне от 12 кгц до 20 Мгц

10 июня
(с 18 до 22 часов)

Г. Д. Бурдун,
Е. В. Заманов,
В. Е. Попушко

Метод точного измерения параметров диэлектриков в миллиметровом диапазоне волн

Н. Р. Гинзбург, В. Н. Юрьев

Устройство для исследования спектра излучения в миллиметровом и субмиллиметровом диапазоне

Ю. Я. Юров,
В. Н. Веселуров

Измерение диэлектрической проницаемости стержневых образцов в диапазоне СВЧ

Л. И. Брянский

Точное измерение КСВН с помощью фазовращателя и зондовой головки

11 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

Л. И. Брянский

Методы поверки волноводных измерительных линий в диапазоне 0,75—10,0 см.

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 June, 1959

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9.6000 (1013, 1040, 1067, 1159)

AUTHOR: Buzinov, V.S.

TITLE: Analyzing calibration errors of field intensity meters in the 12 kc/s - 25 mc/s frequency range

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 20, abstract 8 I132 (Tr. In-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer. i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, 1960, no. 48 (108), 139-151)

TEXT: Since the calibration and testing of field intensity meters (FIM) by the method of a standard antenna has several inherent defects (the impossibility of using measuring receivers owing to their inherent high inaccuracy, the need to have high-intensity fields, and a highly stable additional oscillator), the author reckons that the method of the standard field intensity is more suitable for testing and calibrating FIM. In this method the FIM measures a standard field by means of its antenna (frame). The

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Analyzing calibration errors...

deviation of the FIM indications from the strength of the standard field determines the FIM error. Conditions are considered for increasing the accuracy of calibration of FIM by this method (dimensions of the transmitter frame, distance between the transmitting and receiving frames). A formula is derived for reproducing a field with an error $\leq 0.5\%$. Sources of errors in the derivation of the above formula are given, together with errors resulting from the quantities which have to be measured by this formula as well as other sources of errors. The overall maximum error in testing and calibration of FIM in the frequency range 12 kc/s - 25 mc/s is said to be $\leq \pm 3\%$. 5 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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23470
S/115/61/000/006/006/006
E032/E314

9.6150

AUTHOR: Buzinov, V.S.

TITLE: Apparatus for Calibrating Frame Field-strength Meters Against a Standard Induction Field

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1961, No. 6, pp.46-48

TEXT: The apparatus was developed at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Physicotechnical and Radiotechnical Measurements (VNIIFTRI) and is given the code name УОП-0,012-50 (UOP-0.012-50). It can be used to calibrate and test frame field-strength meters in the frequency range between 10 kc/s and 50 Mc/s. The standard field is produced by a symmetric frame antenna whose perimeter is considerably smaller than the wavelength of the radiated field. Fig. 1 illustrates the relative disposition of the standard and tested frames. The frame to be tested has a radius A_2 and a coaxial standard frame has a radius A_1 and lies at a distance D from it. The vector potential is then given by

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$$A_\varphi = \frac{\mu A_1 I}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{r''} e^{-j\beta r''} \cos\varphi d\varphi \qquad (1)$$

where

$$\beta = 2\pi/\lambda \ ;$$

$$r'' = D^2 + A_1^2 + A_2^2 - 2A_1A_2 \cos\varphi \ .$$

In the case of the UOP-0.012-50 apparatus $A_1 = 0.05$ m in the range 0.01 - 10 Mc/s and $A_1 = 0.025$ m in the range 10-50 Mc/s. Using the notation $D^2 + A_1^2 + A_2^2 = K^2$ the magnetic field can be determined by substituting the vector potential into

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$$\bar{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \text{ rot } \bar{A} \quad .$$

If the tested frame antenna is perpendicular to the z axis, then the magnetic flux cutting the frame is determined by the z-components of H_r and H_Θ, which are given by

$$(H_r)_z = \frac{A_1^2 I}{2K^3} \sqrt{1 + \beta^2 K^2 \cos^2 \Theta} \qquad (5)$$

$$(H_\Theta)_z = \frac{A_1^2 I}{4K^3} \sqrt{1 - \beta^2 K^2 + \beta^4 K^4 \sin^2 \Theta} \qquad (6) \quad .$$

When Θ is small it can be assumed that only the H_r component is significant and hence

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$$H_r = \frac{A_1^2 I}{2K^3}\sqrt{1 + \beta^2 K^2} \qquad (7) .$$

In spite of the fact that the frame reacts to the magnetic component of the field, it was decided to calibrate the frame field-strength meters in terms of the electric-field component. The relation between the two fields is

$$E = 120 \pi H \qquad (8) .$$

Substituting Eq. (7) into Eq. (8) it is found that the field strength is given by .

$$E = \frac{60 \pi N I A_1^2}{(D^2 + A_1^2 + A_2^2)^{3/2}} \sqrt{1 + \beta^2 (D^2 + A_1^2 + A_2^2)} \quad (9) \qquad (9)$$

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or for $\Theta \leq 10^{\circ}$ and $D < 0.01\lambda$

$$E = \frac{60\pi NIA_1^2}{(D^2 + A_1^2 + A_2^2)^{3/2}} \qquad (11)$$

where N is the total number of turns in the standard antenna. This is the basic formula used in the calibration procedure. The remainder of the paper is concerned with the following sources of error:
a) the assumption that $\Theta = 0$ (this error is approximately equal to $\Theta^2/6$;
b) the non-sinusoidal form of the current in the standard frame ($\leq 0.5\%$);
c) inadequate screening and allied effects (0.5 - 1.5%);
d) nonuniform current distribution in the frame (0.4 and 50 Mc/s);

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e) non-symmetrical polar diagram of the standard frame (1%);
f) ground effects (0.5%);
g) errors in the determination of the quantities entering into Eq. (10) ($\leq$ 2%);
h) errors due to the non-coaxial disposition of the two frames (0.3%).

The overall error in the range 10 kc/s - 10 Mc/s is estimated as 2.5% and in the range 10-50 Mc/s as 4%. This accuracy is quite sufficient since frame field-strength meters have an accuracy of only $\pm$ 15% up to 50 Mc/s.

There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

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33128
S/115/61/000/012/004/005
E198/E455

9,1790

AUTHOR: Buzinov, V.S.

TITLE: The application of thermoconvertors and thermistors to the measurement of current in measuring aerials

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.12, 1961, 54-55

TEXT: Standard aerials, usually half-wave dipoles, are generally used for checking field-strength meters. This necessitates the direct measurement of emf's induced in the aerial. A voltmeter with a crystal detector (Ref.2: Green F.M., Solow M.I. Res. NBS. 1950, 44, 5, 927) may be used but is not very stable and is too sensitive to temperature changes. Likewise, a thermistor bridge alters the field measured and is difficult to adjust electrically to the aerial and therefore can be used only in service instruments. For the checking of standard measuring aerials an indirect method is proposed. In this method the measured quantity is the current in the aerial and the corresponding emf is calculated with other parameters known. The basic arrangement of the bridge is shown in Fig.2: the thermistor acts, as it were, as an extension of the aerial, which considerably reduces the frequency error. The field intensity $E = (I/l_\partial)(Z_a + Z_T)$, where I - the current in

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The application of thermoconvertors ..

the aerial, l_{eff} - effective length of the dipole, Z_a - aerial radiation resistance (the last two calculated - Ref.1: Izd-vo Sovetskoye radio, M., 1955, "Aerials"; and Ref.2: as quoted above) and Z_T - impedance of the thermoconvertor. A type [illegible](TVB) thermoconvertor was used and its impedance Z_T - which was determined by calculation, did not differ appreciably from its ohmic resistance for frequencies up to 150 Mc/s. Its frequency error increases uniformly, reaching about 5% at 400 Mc/s and can be excluded as a systematic error. The accumulative error from other sources (calibration etc) does not exceed 3.5%. This and the possibility of direct readings of the current values on the scale of an indicating instrument as well as the low temperature error (1% for 10°C) permit the use of the method described for the calibration and checking of field-strength meters. There are 2 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication is quoted in the text.

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/003/084/092
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Buzinov, V. S.

TITLE: Confrontation of test methods for moving-coil voltmeters in the induction and radiation fields

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 44, abstract 3Zh277 ("Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR," 1961, no. 53(113), 103-105)

TEXT: Two test methods for moving-coil voltmeters, applied to the induction and the radiation field, respectively, are confronted. The divergence of results does not exceed the admissible measurement error (5%).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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BUZINOV, V.S.

Standard unit for testing field-strength meters in the range of 50 to 400 megacycles. Izm.tekh. no.11:45-48 N '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Magnetic meters--Testing)

ACCESSION NR: AR4028223 S/0274/64/000/002/A071/A071

SOURCE: RZh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 2A461

AUTHOR: Buzinov, V. S.

TITLE: Investigations of errors of a model installation for the checking of field intensity meters in the 50--400 Mc/sec range

CITED SOURCE: Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, vy*p. 70(130), 1963, 89-96

TOPIC TAGS: field intensity meter, measurement error, instrument accuracy checking, thermocouple error, ground effect error, total error

TRANSLATION: A model installation (OINP 50--400) operative on the standard-antenna principle was developed at VNIIFTRI to check field-intensity meters. The causes and influence of measurement errors

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ACCESSION NR: AR4028223

due to inaccurate calculations of the parameters of the antennas contained in the measuring unit are considered, as are the errors due to the thermocouple and to the influence of the ground. The possible over-all error of the installation is estimated at ±5%, which is satisfactory since the error of field intensity meters for this band is not less than ±15%. Bibliography, 6 titles. See also RZhRiE, 1964, 1A488. S. B.

DATE ACQ: 30Mar64 SUB CODE: GE, SD ENCL: 00

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L 13807-65 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4 Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4
ACCESSION NR: AP4046792 S/0115/64/000/008/0054/0055

AUTHOR: Buzinov, V. S.

TITLE: Reference field-strength meter

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1964, 54-55

TOPIC TAGS: field strength, field strength meter, reference field strength meter, OINP-50-400

ABSTRACT: Intended for checking and calibrating field-strength meters operating in the 50--1,000-Mc band, the new OINP instrument has been developed from the older OINP-50-400. It consists of a radiating device and a set of reference receiving antennas. The radiating device comprises a log-periodic antenna with an extension so excited that its radiation level is automatically controlled within 0.35%; a GSS-12 or GZ-19 oscillator with a stabilized power supply is used to excite the log antenna. Receiving half-wave dipole antennas

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046792

have these resonant fixed frequencies: 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 600, 800, and 1,000 Mc. Within 50—400 Mc, the error of the outfit is 4%; within 400—1,000 Mc, it is ± 5% or less. The OINP instrument can measure a field strength of 0.1—0.5 v/m at 50 Mc, and 3—15 v/m at 1,000 Mc. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BUZINOV, V.S.; BELYAKOVA, G.M.

Determining frequency errors of the TVB thermopiles. Izm. tekh. no.11:36-38 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 20648-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6008781 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/001/0079/0080

AUTHOR: Buzinov, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reference instrument for measuring the current density of SHF power

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1966, 79-80

TOPIC TAGS: SHF, SHF measurement /ALT SHF wattmeter

ABSTRACT: The development of a reference instrument for checking regular thermistor SHF wattmeters is reported. The reference instrument (see figure) comprises a planar logarithmic antenna, a thermoelectric converter, and a class-0.5 millivoltmeter. ALT-1 and ALT-2 modifications differ only in their scale spans, 0.15—0.8 Gc and 0.3—1.8 Gc, respectively. With proper calibration, the current density is measured by the antenna current. The errors claimed are: 5.5% up to 400 Mc; 6.5% for 400—1000 Mc; 7.5% for 1—1.8 Gc. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 formulas.

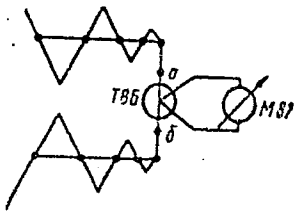

Fig. 1.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4225 [03]

Card 1/1 BK UDC:621.317.789.6

L 34870-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T IJP(c) TT/WW/AT
ACC NR: AP6014521 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/011/0036/0038

13
8

AUTHOR: Buzinov, V. S.; Belyakova, G. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining frequency error of TVB thermoelectric converters 25

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1965, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: frequency characteristic, thermoelectric converter / TVB thermoelectric convertor

ABSTRACT: Reference instruments are available for excluding frequency errors (up to 300 Mc, with a residual error of 0.5% or less) from thermoelectric converters measuring 0.1 amp or heavier currents. For lower current converters no such instrument has been available; hence, a method and equipment are suggested for determining frequency error in TVB-1 to TVB-7 converters which measure currents below 0.1 amp; the frequency error can be reduced to 1—1.5%.

UDC: 621.36.029.63.088

BUZINOV, Ya.

Gastroenteritis

Infectious gastroenteritis in sables. Kar. i zver. 6, No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

BUZINOVA, A. I.:

BUZINOVA, A. I.: "Agricultural procedures in the cultivation of European (heather) euonymus." Inst of Forestry, Acad Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE). (Cand ?)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 35, 1956. Moscow.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical, Oil, and Sugar Plants. M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 10900

Author : Buzinova, A.I.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Forestry and Mechanization of the Forest Economy.

Title : The Relationship Between the Productivity of the European Spindle Tree and the Weight of the Seed.

Orig Pub : Sb. rabot po lesn. kh-vu. Vses. n.-i. in-t lesovodstva i mekhaniz. lesn. kh-va, 1956, No 32, 157-160

Abstract : The experiments took place in 1949-1953 on the forest economies of Moskovskaya and Tul'skaya oblast's. Seeds of the large-fruit and small-fruit forms of the European spindle tree used. The absolute weight of the seeds of the large-fruit form is more than twice as heavy as that of the seeds of small-fruit form (112-113 g. and 44-51 g.).

Card 1/2

15-1957-3-2970D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 78 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Buzinova, V.M.

TITLE: The Lithologic-Petrographic and Facies Characteristics of the Upper Carboniferous Deposits of the Central Russian Platform (Litologo-petrograficheskaya i fatsial'naya kharakteristika verkhnekamennougol'nykh otlozheniy tsentral'nykh oblastey Russkoy platformy)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, presented to the Vses. n.-i. geol.-razved. neft in-t (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Geological Surveying of Petroleum), Moscow, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Vses. n.-i. geol.-razved. neft. in-t (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Geological Surveying of Petroleum), Moscow

Card 1/1

BUZINOVA, V.M.

Lithological characteristics of the upper Carboniferous in the Kotlas key well. Trudy VNIGNI no.8:20-27 '57. (MIRA 12:2)
(Kotlas region--Geology, Stratigraphic)